

CARRANZA ASKS FOR MORE TIME

Says He Must Consult His Generals Before Participating at Niagara.

BRECEDA STATEMENT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

All Mexico Amazed at Utterance—Rebel Agents in Washington at Loggerheads.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 28.—General Carranza has telegraphed his agents in Washington that he desires more time before giving a definite answer to the proposal that he send delegates to meet with the Huerta agents at Niagara Falls informally to discuss Mexican affairs. It is stated to-night that Carranza gives no definite answer at this time, his general attitude appears to be favorable to participation.

General Carranza explains that, before making a decision, he desires to consult with his generals. He wishes to do nothing contrary to the "plan of Guadalupe" under which he is operating, and believes that he should ask the advice of the military leaders and of some of the influential and important men of the Revolutionary cause. The A. B. C. mediators were informed last night of Carranza's latest message. It is predicted here to-night that Carranza's final answer will be here Tuesday.

The publication of the statement issued by Carranza, Carranza's military secretary, now in Washington on a special mission, caused a sensation in Mexican circles, and it is considered certain that it will create a great deal of trouble.

The statement was sent to General Villa last night. As it shows Carranza has split with Villa, and some of Villa's closest friends are bitterly opposed to Carranza's move, it is probable that the break between the two leaders, which Villa has been trying publicly to cover up, will become more apparent.

Secretary of State Bryan would say nothing to-day concerning the reference made in the Breceda statement to the American Consul agent, George C. Carothers, who has been detailed to be a close friend of the rebel military leader. Breceda inferentially blamed Carothers for the unfortunate state of affairs existing between Carranza and Villa.

The only statement that could be obtained from State Department officials was the remark that "Carothers is a good standing" of the United States in good standing.

The Washington delegation of Constitutionalists is becoming divided. Apparently the lines follow the direction of the personal feelings of the various agents as to Carranza. Some agents are at each other's throats. As nearly all are living in the same hotel, the situation is interesting.

DENIED OIL MEN BACK CARRANZA
Allegations Involving Waters-Pierce Company May Be Investigated by Congress.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 28.—Denials came from various quarters to-day that there was any wrongful connection between the Constitutional fight for liberty in Mexico and any foreign interests, particularly the Waters-Pierce company and H. C. Pierce, who was charged in published accounts to-day which reproduced what purported to be correspondence between Captain S. G. Hopkins, of the rebel agency here, and Mr. Pierce, who is Carranza's chief representative here, and Mr. Pierce, who is Carranza's chief representative here, and Mr. Pierce, who is Carranza's chief representative here.

Captain Hopkins said that the correspondence which had been published was not at all accurate. He said that six weeks ago some one broke into his office and rifled his desk. He said that the scheme which is responsible, he says there is nothing wrong about his relations with Mr. Pierce and General Carranza.

Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's chief representative here, and Luis Cabrera, also a Constitutional agent, issued statements that there was not a cent of foreign money behind the revolution of Carranza. Senator Smith said, referring to the condition of affairs, while considering heretofore largely of fragmentary evidence, with occasionally here and there a definite sworn statement drawn by me and communicated to the Senate several months ago, then said that the Mexican rebellion had its principal headquarters in the Hill Building in Washington, presided over by Sherburne G. Hopkins, and under the hats of ambitious marauders willing to serve a diabolical purpose.

Washington junks had from the beginning discouraged peace and frowned upon a composition of the difficulties surrounding the Mexican rebellion. They want to get hold of the government, its resources and treasury in order to pay back the favors extended in one form or another to their self-imposed revolution and the right to demand concessions and manipulate the railroads of the country will ever satisfy the people who are responsible for the present conditions of Mexico.

Whether the Senate will take cognizance of these new revelations I am unable to say, although I am clearly of the opinion that the work which was begun and nearly concluded by our committee some months ago might with perfect propriety be taken up at this time. If this is done there should be no political motive behind it. There was no political motive before and there should be none now.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 28.—Appropos of correspondence between H. C. Pierce, Sherburne Hopkins and General Carranza, printed in "The New York Herald" this morning, Luis Figueroa, Mexican delegate, gave out a statement this evening in which he said:

"I suppose that the correspondence published in to-day's issue of 'The New York Herald' is genuine, as I consider it impossible for a newspaper of the standing to publish any document without being certain of its authenticity. As that correspondence contains allusions to me which are entirely incorrect, I think it right to contradict them. Therefore I beg to state that I have never belonged to any political party in Mexico."

"Precisely because of this," was the late Don Francisco Madero's desire that I should continue as chairman of the board of directors of the National Railways of Mexico.

"It is not true, either, that I represent Lord Cowdray's personal interest in the affairs of the National Railways. It is equally untrue that Lord Cowdray has the slightest say or influence in the National Railways."

"Since the organization of the company, known as the National Railways of Mexico I have been a member of its board, and in that time the company has had no business dealings with Lord Cowdray."

THIRSTY MEDIATORS LONG TO GO HOME

Hope Rebel Envoys Will Arrive To-day—Find Canada Strictly Observes Sabbath.

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.
Niagara Falls, Ont., June 28.—There is a rumor to-night that the Constitutional representatives will reach here some time to-morrow, and it is hoped that they will, as it is believed that they will be able to find out the true state of affairs here. The mediators are expected to arrive to-day, and it is believed that they will be able to find out the true state of affairs here.

There were no developments to-day, only the usual quiet of a Canadian Sunday, broken occasionally by the appearance of an American tourist.

At the hotel there are dances every evening, except Sunday. On that night where the hotel is in the ballroom, which is suitably attended by the manager of the hotel and his wife, who sit and listen in solemn state, but by no means in a solemn state.

Even the playing of lawn tennis is against the law here, but the mediators lend so strong a diplomatic atmosphere to this little colony that the games played by any of the members.

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CARRANZA SEEKING PEACE WITH HUERTA

Secret Negotiations Said to Have Been in Progress for Days.

DICTATOR'S ARMY CHIEFS IN REVOLT

Best Generals Refuse to Co-operate with Carranza—Vera Cruz Guard Reduced.

Vera Cruz, June 28.—Secret peace negotiations between General Carranza and Huerta have been in progress in the capital, according to Antonio Magdon, an American, who arrived from Mexico City to-day. Mr. Magdon said that representatives from Carranza had been in the capital several days in conference with Huerta, but that the details of the discussions were unknown.

It was thought in the capital that a peace agreement between Huerta and Carranza, based on Huerta's resignation, was certain to come soon, Carranza being forced to make some concessions because of his disagreements with Generals Villa and Angeles. It is reported in the capital that supporters of Huerta and Carranza have been fighting near Monterey.

Mr. Magdon also said that Huerta's volunteer forces at San Luis Potosi, including all the noted chiefs, such as General Pascual Orozco and General Antonio Rojas, had refused to co-operate further with the regular army or to withdraw toward the capital, but would fight the Constitutionalists in that region.

The volunteer chiefs, most of whom are veterans of the three years' border warfare, are all frontiersmen, and, according to Mr. Magdon, say that the Federal recruits are hopelessly inferior to the volunteers.

General Joaquin Maas, Federal commander at San Luis Potosi, went to the capital on Friday to confer with Huerta. Mr. Magdon said that he was there when Maas left Mexico City on Saturday. Magdon said General Maas, whom he had known for years, confirmed the reported action of the volunteers.

The Federals are fortifying Aguas Calientes against a Constitutional advance, but it is understood in the capital that Villa plans to direct his next blow against Queretaro, cutting both the National and Central railways and compelling the abandonment by the Federal forces of much territory to prevent them from being cut off from the capital.

Mr. Magdon said that he learned at Soledad that the Federals were gathering railway equipment for the narrow gauge Intercoastal Railroad, preparing for the withdrawal of the Federal forces and his entire force, now stationed at the San Francisco railroad bridge, guarding it against a possible American advance.

General Garcia, according to Mr. Magdon, is still at Soledad, but there are many indications that Federal forces before Vera Cruz are being rapidly reduced and that only a thin fringe of rural guards will be left to maintain the southern coast.

Mr. Magdon said that it was generally believed in the capital that the refusal of the volunteers to take orders from the regular officers would be a severe blow to Huerta's volunteers were his most trustworthy troops.

BIG LINER STUCK BETWEEN ROCKS
Continued from page 1

The scene of the accident some time before midnight, and are standing by the liner ready to render assistance necessary. The Londoner y gunboats have not been recalled.

The government ships which have reached here are those which were patrolling the coast to prevent gun-runners shipping in and landing cargoes of arms and munitions of war for the Ultrateries. They were the first to pick up her wireless calls for assistance, and lost no time in rushing to her aid.

They steamed through the fog at reckless speed, disregarding all danger to themselves. The California has on board 115 first class passengers, 300 second class, 500 steerage, a total of 915. She has been in the transatlantic service for four years, has a tonnage of 9,000 and is commanded by Captain J. H. Coverly, a veteran captain of the Anchor Line, and long in its Mediterranean service.

When the California sailed from New York she had on board the following cabin passengers: Mrs. W. Alderson, Brooklyn; Master Stanley Alderson, Brooklyn; Mrs. Edith Alderson, Brooklyn; Mrs. Robert Broderick, New York; Mrs. L. J. Byrne, Baltimore; Oscar A. Broderick, New York; William S. Boas, Charleston; Miss Genevieve Broaden, Akron; Mrs. A. P. Bird, Greensburg; Mrs. Thomas D. Bennett, Brooklyn; Mrs. William Bond, New York; John R. Clifford, New York; Mrs. Helen Gray Cone, New York.

Miss Otella Cromwell, New York; Mrs. Mary Cromwell, New York; Mrs. Charles S. Copeland, Baltimore; Miss Henrietta Coleman, Rushville, Miss Grace Doonan, Brooklyn; Miss Jessie Dunwiddie, New York; Miss Marion L. Dunwiddie, New York; William Davidson, Philadelphia; William Davidson, Newark; Miss Elizabeth Davidson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Jennie V. Dodge, Brooklyn.

Miss Mildred Dodge, Brooklyn; Miss Minnie Edson, Brooklyn; Miss Annie Juliet Earle, Baltimore; Edwin A. Falk, New York; Miss Jennie Frazier, New York; Mrs. George W. Fulton, Galveston; Mrs. John H. Fulton, Galveston; Miss Eunice Temple Ford, Baltimore; White Gibson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. White Gibson, Birmingham; Master White Gibson, Birmingham; Miss Maud Gibson, Birmingham; Lawrence Godkin, New York.

Mrs. James Johnson, Brooklyn; David Jamison, Philadelphia; Miss Helen Johnston, Philadelphia; Miss Emma A. Klausner, New York; Mrs. Kemp Glasgow, Wyo.; Mrs. Charles B. Rand, Buffalo, Wyo.; Master Ralph Rand, Buffalo, Wyo.; Benjamin M. Rastall, Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Benjamin M. Rastall, Saratoga Springs.

min H. Rastall, Saratoga Springs; Miss H. Rastall, Saratoga Springs; Miss Helen Edwina Robertson, Chicago; Miss Juella Raber, Waco, Tex.; Walter Scott, New York; Irving A. Sartorius, New York; Dr. William A. Stark, New York; David M. Staebler, Brooklyn; Mrs. David M. Staebler, Brooklyn; Karl M. Staebler, Brooklyn; Patrick M. Sweeney, Brooklyn; Master James Sweeney, Brooklyn; Master Jack Sweeney, Brooklyn; Miss Annie Sweeney, Brooklyn; Andrew E. Sanborn, Wilmington; Mrs. Andrew E. Sanborn, Wilmington; Miss Helen Scott, Clinton; the Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, New York.

M. H. Tang, Madison; Miss Jane O. Thompson, New York; Miss Ruth Tut-till, Boston; Miss Susan Tiffany, Boston; Mrs. Edwin M. Warden, Salem; Mrs. Byron Wiley, Salem; Miss Anita L. Wallace, New Haven; Miss Nellie C. D. Wallace, New Haven; Dr. Andrew George Wilson, Philadelphia; Dr. Theodor F. Wolfe, Ledgewood; Miss Mary Wolfe, Ledgewood; William Wason, Troy; Mrs. William Wason, Troy; Miss J. W. Wilson, Detroit; Frank R. Wallace, Elizabeth.

NEW SPANISH CRISIS
Premier Dato Will Increase the Navy or Resign.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Madrid, June 28.—A crisis is again impending in the Spanish Cabinet, owing to the opposition in parliament to the government's plan to build a second navy squadron. The Socialists, the Republicans and other minor groups are firmly opposed to this course, on the ground that the requirements of the country, on the other hand, if no more warships are built, the navy yards at Ferrol will be closed and some three thousand men thrown out of work.

Premier Dato announced to-day that he will ask parliament to vote next Wednesday on the naval programme, and that, should he fail to obtain a majority, he will resign.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON,
Chairman of Safe and Sane Celebration Committee.

NOISY FOURTH SURE, BUT MINUS POWDER

Celebration to Begin When Thousands of Children Will Gather at Schools.

ELECTRIC BULBS TO MAKE CITY OF FIRE

Air Race Up Hudson in Afternoon—Music and Song at City Hall.

"A noiseless Fourth—and for New York—tut, tut!" said Martin W. Littleton, chairman of the Safe and Sane Celebration Committee. "We are only going to show them that a Fourth of July celebration can be a noisy affair without the assistance of gunpowder and squibs."

According to Mr. Littleton, the noise will begin at 10:30 in the forenoon, when thousands of school children will be assembled in all the school auditoriums of the five boroughs to take part in flag drills, folk dances and other forms of endeavor which have a tendency to weaken the eagle's tail and make the lordly bird scream.

However, the real headquarters of the early festivities will be at the City Hall, where Speaker Champ Clark, Governor Glynn and Mayor Mitchell will make patriotic orations. At intervals a band of sixty pieces will play national airs.

William J. Lee, chairman of the athletic committee, will be the protagonist of the afternoon. Under his direction 30,000 public and private school children will compete in Riverside, Reservoir and Jasper Oval tracks for silver cups to be given as prizes in running races, potato races, jumping contests and wrestling bouts.

Under the auspices of the Aero Club of America aviation races will be held in the afternoon. The flying machines, to be handled by some of the most daring pilots in the country, will leave Governor's Island at 3:30 and proceed up the Hudson as far as Spuyten Duyvil. There they will turn and travel southward to the Atlantic Yacht Club station at Coney Island.

The night is to be made beautiful by the small boy, even if the fireworks, with all their baleful charm, are left out. The City Hall will be ablaze with electric lights, and altogether as lurid as some Arabian Nights' dream. Central Park, Prospect Park, Riverside Drive, the Plaza, all the great breathing spots of the city will be decked in living colors, scattered their length.

Professor Henry T. Fleck, chairman of the music committee, has announced that during the evening he will conduct a chorus of 1,000 voices in Hall Park. The chorus will represent the best amateur talent in the five boroughs. Song festivals will also be held in other parts of the city.

Tammany Hall will celebrate the 125th anniversary of its birth and the 138th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with old time fervor. Senator James Hamilton Lewis will be the orator of the day at the 14th Regiment.

To quote Mr. Littleton again, "it will be a Fourth with a punch in it."

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EXPECT CLAFIN TO PAY 75 CENTS
Lawyers Think Securities in New Company Will Be Part of Settlement.

BUSY ON PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
System Based on Lines of United Cigar Stores Company May Be Worked Out.

Preliminary reports of the condition of the H. B. Clafin Company and its chain of dependent stores thus far made to the lawyers and others engaged in trying to disentangle the affairs now indicate that the Clafin Company would pay 100 cents on the dollar were based on too rosy a view. It is said that 75 cents on the dollar is as much as can be confidently looked for. Part of that may be in securities of the new company, and may scheme looking toward a larger amount will involve deferred payments of part of the amount in one form or another.

Just now, according to one of the lawyers in the case, the country bankers to an unusual extent hold the key to the situation. The term "country banker" covers banks outside a few of the larger cities, and there are 3,000 or more of them. They have not rushed forward to pledge themselves to any plan the bankers' committee may work out, preferring to wait until they see what the president of the Clafin Company has to say. Another thing that holds many back is a desire to find out what the chances are of the original makers of the paper they hold meeting the obligation at maturity.

The bankers are good for their notes beyond all question. Others will have difficulty in paying 100 cents. Under the circumstances, some of the bankers are inclined to wait and see what the market will do on the chance of getting the face value of the notes, rather than put them into any scheme in which they stand to lose part of their principal.

There is no such reluctance on the part of those holding notes by doubtful makers, so that, as matters stand, the committee is assured of getting substantially all the questionable paper, while much of the good paper, aside from that held in New York and larger cities, is held out.

To what extent the small note holder will succeed in making trouble for the Alexander committee and others who are working to bring about a settlement is a large problem. The same question, however, is coming forward very generously to aid the mercantile committee in straightening things out.

"It would be impossible to give any figures at this time as to the proportion of the mercantile claims on the basis of money in with us," said James N. Rosenberg, of Rosenberg, Lewis & Bell, counsel for the mercantile creditors, "but I can say that the results so far are gratifying. They have met with the cooperation, and there is no reason for expecting any. We are working with the other interests to protect everybody and aid in working out some reorganization scheme that will be fair to everybody and assure a minimum of loss."

What this plan would be Mr. Rosenberg said no one could at this time tell, there being so many factors involved and all depending upon the findings of the expert accountants in this and the other cities where there are Clafin stores. It would be a considerable time, he said, before it could be expected that all this material would be available.

In other quarters, it is said, these reports will not be as good as might be wished, not even in the parent house of the H. B. Clafin Company. In trade circles, it is held that any inventory taken by independent experts will show a large scaling off in prices compared with the values at which many items have been carried on the Clafin books. This applies particularly to dead stock or stock that moves slowly, which in trade circles is known as "greens," and to the real estate holdings, which at a sale would not bring the prices at which they are carried on the books.

How big this item will be no one can at present say, but it will materially reduce the surplus over direct liabilities of the Clafin Company, as shown by recent inventories. It will show that the house, aside from contingent liabilities, is handsomely solvent.

So far as any plans have been considered, the one favored most looks to the creation of a system on the lines of the United Cigar Stores Company, with the Clafin Company in this city as the buying agency. The trouble with this scheme, however, is that while the cigar business is standardized the drygoods business is not, and the \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year manager that can be depended upon to run a cigar store is not the type to be placed in charge of a big department in a store, much less in charge of the store itself. If any way can be found whereby this scheme can be arranged the chances favor its being tried out.

This scheme contemplates Mr. Clafin remaining at the head of the house, in charge of the mercantile end, and a representative of the bankers, who must finance the reorganization, looking out for the money affairs of the concern. It also involves the winding up of the H. B. Clafin Company as a jobbing house with a large force of men on the road at all times selling in direct competition with the manufacturers of many of the lines they carry. The bankers' committee will meet to-day, and may have some plan to announce to the noteholders. The mercantile committee will have no further formal conference until some common basis to work from has been established. It is not clear what the activities in the Clafin house. Goods are being received much as formerly, the position of the seller delivering goods now being better than that of the buyer or agent who sold last week, and the receivers are responsible now and sure of paying 100 cents on the dollar, while for goods delivered on the day of the receivership the sellers will be unable to get their money. Goods are not going out in as large volume, credits being more closely scrutinized than formerly.

"The Dry Goods Economist," the organ of the trade, is not without appraisals in its current issue for merchants generally to take a cool view of the Clafin troubles and not be stampeded into any needless sacrificing of values.

"The good merchant," says the Economist, "should not engage in any slaughter of merchandise values for fear that some competitor may be tempted to 'start things' in his town. The engaged merchant should be in a city where one of the stores affiliated with the H. B. Clafin Company is quietly conducting its business, he may properly show substantial evidence of need for aid, but he should not be tempted and from attempts to take competitive advantage of the event, through newspaper publicity or otherwise."

This is a period when all good stores should stand together. Indeed, it may be wise for the leading drygoods merchants of each community—particularly those wherein a store affiliated with the H. B. Clafin Company is located—to quietly meet and determine

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